

New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The United States was officially asked by the Porte to intervene to put a stop to the atrocities in Tripoli and to impose a new Hange-Chow capital of the Province of Che-Kiang, was captured by the Chinese revolutionists and So-chow also seemed from the imperialists. Yuan Shih-kai still refused to accept the Chinese Premiership. The Newfoundland steamer Clyde was reported ashore near Little Bay and the British cruiser Brilliant was sent to the vessel's aid. Dr. Cook, explorer, sailed from Southampton for the United States, saying he intended to retire to a wheat farm in the State of Washington.

DOMESTIC.—The President left Hot Springs, Va., for Cincinnati, and after visiting to-morrow will leave for a tour of the trip through Kentucky and Tennessee. A capsule was found in the Rev. Mr. Richeson's rooms in Brooklyn, Mass., and is expected to prove an important clue in solving the murder of Mrs. A. J. Lindbergh. Physicians expected the belief that Mrs. Louise Vermyla, of Chicago, suspected of poisoning Arthur Bismarck and with causing the deaths of eight other persons, may recover from the dose of arsenic with which she was charged. The Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding the Colorado safety appliance case, is expected to define interstate commerce.

A young man, residing at 100 West End, Mass., as a prize for never having sworn, smoked, chewed tobacco, drunk intoxicating liquors or kissed a girl outside his own family. The board of trustees of Princeton University said in Philadelphia that while nothing definite had been done in the selection of a successor to President Woodrow Wilson, Dr. John M. W. Brown had been chosen to succeed him for the place. Several women were reported to have lost their lives by the collapse of a pier across the American River near Auburn, Cal. An accident to the cable car of Robert G. Fowler, the "cross-country" aviator, caused him to temporarily halt his flight near El Paso, Tex.

CITY.—The freight steamer Indraghna arrived here after an eventful voyage, during which it was held up in the Mediterranean by an Italian cruiser until she identified herself. A Tammany alderman, it was said, might be indicted for violating the registration law, in case he will be presented to the grand jury to-day, and 100 additional warrants asked for. A meeting to honor the memory of Cornelius N. Bliss was held in the Republican Club. The annual ceremony in honor of those who died in the nation's wars was held at Governor's Island. Waking an to see a jocular making off with a suit of clothes, a man got up to follow him and was shot in the neck. The Progressive party of Venezuela effected an organization of young men to help Dr. Rivas Vazquez in his movement against President Guzman, who has been held in conditions in Venezuela under the present regime were as bad as under Tammany here. Gloom pervaded Queens Democratic headquarters on account of the blow dealt the party there on the eve of election by the Willett episode.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 41.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Seven amendments to the constitution will be presented to the voters for approval or rejection to-morrow. Some of them are of far greater importance and wider interest than usually attach to proposed changes in the state's organic law. They deserve the careful attention of every voter, for they should not be swallowed in a lump. We recently discussed them at considerable length, and now repeat the opinions then expressed. Amendment No. 1 would increase the salary of State Senators to \$3,000 a year, and of Assemblymen to \$2,000 a year, and allow them three cents a mile for weekly trips between their homes and the capital. New York's lawmakers are already sufficiently well paid if they work hard enough to keep the sessions short. The amendment should be defeated.

Amendment No. 2 would take from the justices sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court the power to fix time and place for special terms of court and to assign the justices to sit therein. The existing system works well, and no proof has been submitted that the suggested change would improve conditions. The amendment should be defeated.

Amendment No. 3 would give Kings County two more judges for its county court. They are needed. The amendment should be adopted.

Amendment No. 4 would permit municipalities, in adjoining property for public use, to take adjoining property in excess of that actually needed for the contemplated improvement, and sell the excess property later. The municipalities would be enabled to make a better use of the property finally devoted to public purposes and reap the advantage of the rise in value of the excess property thus taken. The amendment should be adopted.

Amendment No. 5 would increase the Governor's salary to \$20,000 a year. The expenditures which the Governor is reasonably expected and practically required to make justify the higher figure. The amendment should be adopted.

The voters will also have to pass on a proposal to issue bonds in the sum of \$12,500,000 for canal docks, harbors and terminals along the route of the large

canal. The people committed the state to the large canal; the docks, harbors and terminals are necessary if the canal is to be of much use. The proposal should be approved.

THE "STOCK TRANSACTION."

The "stock transaction" of Mr. Willett, as it was explained on the witness stand by Cassidy's lieutenant, Walter, "looks as bad" as all the other financial dealings of the Murphy-Cassidy candidate for judge immediately preceding his nomination. The probable lack of value of the stock for which Willett paid \$5,000 is apparent from the circumstances. It was received from Willett by Walter in payment for services. Those services consisted in inducing the holder of a lease on a Broadway building to sell it to Willett. The lease was bought for \$15,000. What commission would be likely to be paid for negotiating the sale of a lease worth \$15,000? Would the purchaser pay his agent in the transaction with stock worth \$5,000? The stock thus obtained remained in Walter's hands. No dividend was paid upon it. There was no market for it. Although Walter needed the money, he could not sell it. Even Willett had been unwilling to buy it. Yet upon Walter's becoming a delegate to the judicial convention, and a couple of days before the convention was held, Willett paid Walter \$5,000 for this unmarketable stock, on which a dividend had never been paid and which had been given for services in connection with a lease worth only \$15,000. Why did Willett suddenly make up his mind that he must have that stock from Cassidy's right hand man a day or two before the judicial convention was held? Didn't he pay Cassidy's lieutenant a good deal more than the stock was really worth?

Who was the politician whose opposition to his nomination was mentioned by Willett when he visited the bank and arranged with its president for a loan of \$10,000? How was that opposition removed? The investigation has thrown no light upon that yet, though it is a question of the utmost importance, for it is plain that Willett had this opposition in mind when he was arranging for the \$10,000 loan from Smith, the bank president. It, like the further questions about Walter's stock, will have to be left to be answered after election. But the voters know enough now to see the duty of protecting the bench from the Tammany bait.

THE CHARTER DANGER.

The danger of the charter still remains, as was shown by Mayor Gurney's defense of it at the Tammany Hall meeting Saturday night and by Tammany's publishing an advertisement in explanation of it a few days ago. To the Mayor it is still the "perfect" charter. "No political leader tried to get anything into it," he repeats, notwithstanding its notorious history and notwithstanding that in face of an aroused public sentiment the legislative committee in charge of it removed from it "job" after "job" as they were exposed. The Mayor is as firmly determined as ever to get the charter passed, and Tammany's purpose is clear. Not even for the sake of the advantage that it would have been in this campaign to cause it to be known that the charter was dead has Tammany abandoned its plan to take the fruits of the last municipal election away from the fusion officeholders. The effect of its defeat at the polls Tammany means to counteract by legislation. So desperate is the boss in this determination that it is now understood to be his purpose, if he loses the Assembly, to have his Governor call the Legislature in special session to make another attempt to jam the charter through before the term of the present Assemblymen expires.

The public should show its resentment emphatically at the polls. Not only should the Democratic Assembly candidates be defeated, but they should be overwhelmingly defeated that conspirators against home rule in this city will be filled with fear and the dull man who sits in the Executive chair at Albany will take warning.

THE LIBERTY EXPLOSION.

While our engineers are carefully exploring the wreck of the Maine and are bringing slowly to light all the testimony concerning the cause of its destruction which is available after the lapse of many years, the French authorities have promptly performed the much less difficult task of investigating the cause and nature of the explosion which destroyed the battleship Liberty in Toulon harbor, with a loss of life which plunged the nation into mourning. The report necessarily leaves something to speculation, but in the main is definite and satisfactory.

There was no foul play. That is the first conclusion, presented unhesitatingly and emphatically, and it must be a source of relief to many who had not without plausible reason suspected the possibility of some relation between the explosion and the anti-government strikes. Neither does any responsibility rest upon the Liberty's officers and men. There is no evidence of negligence, carelessness or other bad behavior on their part. They did the best they could, both before and after the outbreak of the fire which led to the explosion.

How that fire occurred the investigators are not able to say. They do not employ the phrase "spontaneous combustion" and they suggest the possibility that the fire originated in some way in the paper and other stuff which is used for packing shells in their cases. The strongest inclination is, however, toward the belief that there was a deterioration and consequent burning or explosion of the powder in one of the 7.6-inch cartridges. This fire burned for twenty minutes before the fatal catastrophe, but after the first minute it made it impossible to get at or to operate the machinery for flooding the magazines. The sequence was that there was an explosion of 735 7.6-inch shells, weighing 185 pounds each, loaded chiefly with melinite, and 4,690 nine-pounder and three-pounder shells, enough to annihilate the ship.

The chief recommendation of the committee is that a shorter age limit shall be put upon all ammunition, as is already done by some other nations. The powder which is believed to have caused the trouble on the Liberty had been made in 1906, five years ago. The committee recommends that the present limit of four years for the storage of powder shall be reduced to three years. It does not appear to have said much concerning the failure to flood the magazines, though it would obviously appear to be a fair suggestion that the machinery of a ship should be so arranged that it would be impossible

for a comparatively small fire to nullify the very arrangements which have been provided for dealing with it. As a matter of fact, French naval experts have expressed the belief that something more needs to be done in that direction, and that the American system of protection against explosions is the best employed by any navy. The report is, as we have said, in the main satisfactory. It has, at any rate, served to increase appreciation of the great perils which are inseparable from the carrying of tons of high explosives in a floating fortress, and of the need of employing all the resources of science for minimizing those dangers.

NOT IN IT, BUT OF IT.

Major Gurney has been in office nearly two years, yet he continues to exhibit as childlike an innocence of local political geography as he did when he used to live continuously across the East River and knew of Tammany Hall only by report as a Democratic organization doing business in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. He assured the voters in 1909 that he could not possibly find his way unaided to the Tammany headquarters in East 14th street, and when he finally got there in charge of a capable cabman he exclaimed with impressive astonishment: "So this is Tammany Hall!"

Being Mayor for two years has not helped him to a fuller acquaintance with Tammany's real status in this community or with the influence which it exercises in the Democratic organizations of all the boroughs. In discussing the Willett scandal he takes refuge in the unsophisticated plea that Tammany "is 'the local Democratic organization in 'Manhattan' and 'could nominate no one over in Brooklyn and Queens.'"

Few persons, however, will be misled by such a technical dissociation of Tammany leadership from the malodorous proceedings which are now being investigated by the District Attorneys of New York and Queens. The Mayor tries to make it appear that Mr. Cassidy, of Queens County, is not an agent of Tammany. Yet the latter has shown himself on many occasions to be merely "Boss" Murphy's sub-boss, as absolutely subservient to him as any of the sub-bosses in Manhattan or The Bronx.

Cassidy is, in fact, the finest flower of Tammanyism in politics. In his style, manners, ideas and methods he is an even extreme type of the Tammany school than are some of the overcivilized Tammany leaders in this county since the eating peas with a fork era set in. Cassidy is pretty much what all the Tammany chiefs were before such a thing as a Tammany Club on Fifth avenue was ever dreamed of, or the head of the Hall could frequent Delmonico's without starting a civil war. In carrying out the ideals of Tammany as regards the distribution of judicial patronage he was simply more logical and courageous than are some of the potentates on this side of the East River. But that fact only proves that he is a better Tammanyite than they are.

It is impossible to dissociate Cassidy from Tammanyism. They are one in root and in branch. If the Queens leader is not in Tammany he is of it, and Tammany cannot escape its share of the odium which has resulted from his undiluted attempt to Tammanyize the 21 District Supreme Court bench.

OPTIMISTIC MR. MACK.

Mr. Norman E. Mack, who rejoices in the chairmanship of both the Democratic National and State committees, is nothing if not optimistic. In predicting the election of a Democratic Assembly he speaks of the "splendid achievements" of Governor Dix and the Democratic Legislature, and adds that "nothing has happened within the year to improve the Republican position or to change the political current which swept the Democratic party into power in this 'state.'" Mr. Mack's optimism this year is almost equal to his optimism in predicting the election of Mr. Bryan on various occasions. Apparently, he is no more aware of the anti-Murphy feeling in this state now than he was then of the aversion to Bryan and his chameleon policies in the country at large.

The political current of which Mr. Mack speaks has been changed, as the Election Day results will show him—changed by Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. Murphyism proved bigger than Democracy in this state once the boss had his ticket elected. Murphy's interests ranked ahead of party promises, platform pledges and the obvious and manifest welfare of the Democratic party, of which he was supposed to be the leader. It was a case of the party's existing for Murphy and being used by him to the full. Democrats who dared to disagree with Murphy were promptly read out of their party and punished then or later as severely as the boss could do it. The Legislature was not controlled by a Democratic majority; it was controlled by a Murphy majority, and it did Murphy's bidding. The voters know this. They know the shameful, scandalous record of Murphyism—the prizefight law, the graft-inflated charter, the fake "direct primary" law, the vicious, vote-assailing Levy election law, the job-grabbing ripper laws, the anti-home rule laws, creating an additional expense for the taxpayers of New York City of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a year, the exploitation which attacked every state department and did not spare the courts. These are some of the "splendid achievements" of Murphyism. All this the voters know, and, regardless of political party, they resent it. They will take very good care not to deliver the Assembly to this brutal, selfish political boss again.

POLITICIAN SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The passage of the women school teachers' equal pay bill by the Legislature was hailed as a complete admission of the justice of the doctrine of equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, and the women school teachers who would be benefited by it went into transports of joy over victory in their long fight. Subsequent developments have given cause for the ordinary observer to doubt whether it was a fine regard for the principles of abstract justice which produced the passage and approval of that measure. Miss Grace Strachan, president of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, who lobbied for the bill, is quoted as assuming responsibility for certain circulars sent broadcast through the city, urging the re-election of those Assemblymen who voted for her bill. "I stand on the ground that we have rights as citizens as well as teachers," she is quoted as saying. "If there is one quality in my make-up that is strongly expressed, it is gratitude. The talk of

"Tammany influence is all bosh." In other words, the game of give and take between the legislators and the women teachers' organization has now reached its second stage.

Nobody in these days will attempt to deny the proposition that it is a bad thing for the school system, or any part of it, to be involved in politics. The women teachers, as citizens, deserved a thorough and respectful hearing on their application for equal pay, both by the local authorities and the Legislature. If they chose to carry the matter so far. The women teachers who are members of an organization which goes into politics in this fashion deserve nothing but rebuke and discipline by the Board of Education. They are doing a thing which the firemen and policemen and other city employees are expressly forbidden to do. And this is not the only instance. One Senator during the fight on the proposed Murphy-Gurney charter denounced as "an unspeakable outrage" the fashion in which women school teachers were lobbying for that measure. These political activities of the women teachers' association have robbed the "equal pay" bill of most of its glory as a document of prime importance in the campaign for women's rights. They have placed it in the category of pay grabs, put through to obtain the "gratitude" of those benefited for the lawmakers conferring the favor.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Measured by payments through clearing houses and by gross operating income of the railroads, the current volume of business in the country is large, although operations represent to a considerable extent a day-to-day movement rather than commitments for the future. Basic conditions are sound, a reflection of which is found in our heavy loans to Europe; in our growing excess of exports of merchandise over imports; in the addition to the wealth of the agricultural community from the products of the soil; in the increase of money in circulation, and in a rapidly expanding population. Developments of the last week have been of a reassuring character, especially in relation to the securities markets. The plan for the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company has made satisfactory progress; uneasiness shown at the time of the announcement of the government suit against the United States Steel Corporation has disappeared, and greater confidence is noted on the part of investors and speculators in the outlook for higher prices for stocks and bonds quoted on the Stock Exchange and for issues of the public utility corporations. A considerable amount of money is moving into electric lighting, power and traction companies. There also is a good demand for state and municipal securities, while many investors who have become alarmed over government activities against the so-called trusts are investing their idle capital in real estate mortgages, especially mortgages on New York City property.

Seasonable weather has stimulated retail trade, reports from various parts of the country indicating a better business than that recorded at any other time since last spring. Improvement is particularly pronounced in drygoods and in other lines which deal with personal needs. In the jobbing trade orders are fairly heavy. The best feature in the retail, jobbing and wholesale markets is the indication of growing confidence among all interests that business expansion is slowly developing in spite of political uncertainties and that the final settlement of the status of corporations under the Sherman law will help our industries. Our money market is still the easiest in the world, although in the last few days demand for accommodation has been quickened by the broadened inquiry for stocks, without, however, advancing quotations, except in the call department of the market, where rates have shown greater strength than at any time since January of the present year. Merchants are well supplied with money for current needs, but any marked growth in their operations should find reflection in increased dealings in the commercial paper market. Discounts abroad have been lowered, though they are still higher than the cost of money here, and our bankers are still finding profitable channels in the foreign markets for the employment of their surplus funds. It does not appear likely, however, that this country will ship gold to Europe in volume, if at all, as the foreign financial situation has been practically strengthened by the practical settlement of the Moroccan dispute.

Bank clearings in October showed an increase over September and presented a moderately favorable comparison with October of a year ago. Eliminating returns from New York, total bank exchanges in the last month show improvement over the same time in 1910, the small decrease reported for the whole country being due to the reduced volume of operations in the speculative markets at this centre. Earnings of railroad companies are being maintained at a slightly higher level than was reported at this period in 1910, the majority of companies showing gains in gross, while losses are small. Net returns also show an advancing tendency, except in a few instances, and the fear that the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant higher freight rates and the demand from employees for increased wages would result in widespread dividend reductions is no longer worrying holders of railroad stocks. Certain companies affected by conditions not bearing upon the general railroad situation may lower their dividend disbursements in the best interests of the stockholders. It is a wise company management that stops dividends when earnings after charges are not sufficient to meet dividend requirements. Drawing on surplus account for dividends never helped a railroad or an industrial corporation.

Production and consumption will be accelerated by cheaper commodities, though immediate profits may be affected. Already the lower quotations on iron, copper, wheat and cotton have stimulated demand from consumers, especially for wheat and cotton, while improvement is reported in the inquiry for finished steel materials. The copper metal market also exhibits indications of a better inquiry from home and foreign buyers. Operations in the primary cotton goods market show steady buying for immediate needs and a somewhat better inquiry for future requirements. Speculation in cotton futures is inactive and as a rule option prices are lower. Receipts of the staple are heavy and exports are large. Conditions in the wheat market suggest lower quotations.

SCORN FOR SECRET PLEDGES.

Mrs. Blatch Deprecates Reported Methods of Certain Suffrage Workers. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir, My attention has been called to the matter which has been dealt with in The Tribune of pledges secured secretly from candidates to support the suffrage bill if they are elected to the Legislature. I feel sure there has been some misunderstanding, for surely no trusted official in any suffrage organization would adopt so suicidal a political policy. And I am confident the rank and file of the Women Suffrage League do not back up an officer who should venture to have his name connected with such a policy. Pledges to bosses, to clerics and to secretaries of the various organs of the League are used to alarm the sovereign will of the people to-day. Electors cast their ballots in the dark. To know what the candidates before him stand for is surely the most fundamental right of the voter. Secret and cloaked pledges, with whomsoever made and for whatever noble a cause, are an outrage upon the rights of a constituency.

And is not the secret pledge policy as foolish as it is unethical? There is a doubt that candidates who trick the voting men of their district by making cloaked pledges would hesitate to trick voters who are not so easily deceived. This scheme suggests the methods of jolly college youth submerged in the weighty secrets of a fraternity, rather than the political policy of adult women in a modern democracy. If suffrage appeal rests upon the broadest ideal of government and secret, and must be frankly and openly to the people, and those suffragists—if there are any such—who suggest secret agreements with candidates behind the backs of the voters are adopting methods as ineffective as immoral, and will find themselves deserted, on the one hand, by tricky politicians, and, on the other, by sound public opinion. And of this I am confident that every worthy man who has pledged himself as ready to support, and to urge in the Legislature is not only willing but anxious to have his name placed publicly. Honest men will resist this suggestion on the part of some suffragists that the

fare on the tip system in hotels. Only a little organization on the part of the millions of victims is needed to overthrow this un-American and un-democratic abuse. McCooey wouldn't hurt the "feelings" of a fly, much less of a man who had just given him a \$9,000 job.

The revelations of an Illinois investigation that a cranberry trust exists make it imperative that the Attorney General's department "bust the trust" at once. Steel Trust suits and the dissolving of railroad mergers may be important—later. Thanksgiving Day approaches, and any trust which interferes with the Thanksgiving dinner must be obliterated from the face of the earth, post haste.

Tiger skinned on the bench or the Tiger's skin nailed to the fence? It is up to the voters.

Wanted—A legal definition of "high jinks." Its Pickwickian sense is too indefinite.

Mr. Burbank has evolved a thornless blackberry after ten years' work. How long will it take to manufacture a Murphyless Democracy?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A recent visitor to this country, after returning to Germany, wrote his "Impressions" and dwelt at length on "a sport" which he had witnessed at Coney Island. A communication in the current issue of "Our Dumb Animals" says, on the same subject: "The custom, very common at our country fairs and show resorts, of securing a negro who will put his head through a hole in a canvas that it may become a target for all who will gamble on hitting it with a baseball we regard as unworthy a place in an enlightened community. While the human target may skillfully dodge the majority of the balls, the general effect upon the boys and girls who see it is that that sort of sport is hit right so long as it is a game that is hit. We grant a negro hires himself out for this purpose; nevertheless the influence of the sport is degrading in its effect both upon him and upon no small part of those who witness it."

"Father, what does it mean when it says, 'kid-gloved reformer'?" "It means a man who's trying to stop something without injuring the business of the crafters."—Life.

NO NOVELTY.

(Note.—News from Chicago tells of a dinner cooked up by a storeroom for the Out in the Western town called Chi. By those who use abbreviations, The ticker throbs, the wild words fly. A neat dinner of cold roasts. There gourmands met, sat down, and dined. On lee-packed stuff, and thought, not meekly. When plates were cleared and food defined, That they had banqueted uniquely. But comes a chorus from each house: "Cold storage food? Why, that's our bacon!" And each male diner (and his spouse) Swears of the same he's oft partaken; If man would vaunt a feast that's new, Something to brag of, to remember, Let him offer up a steaks-a few. That boasted birth in this November. A. W. U.

First Turkey.—"What is a good motto for the day?" "Stuffed."—Philadelphia Record.

"Not until December 19" says a Stockholm letter in the "Berliner Tageblatt." "will the eleventh distribution of the Nobel prizes take place, but in the scientific world it seems to be already understood who will receive the awards." The writer adds that for the physics prize, Edison will have many, and probably a majority of votes, although he will be opposed by the strictly theoretical men of science who cannot forgive him his qualities as a practical inventor. Notwithstanding this, his achievements in the fields of physics and chemistry will probably win for him one of the two prizes.

"Wise men make proverbs and fools quote them," observed A. "That's so," agrees B. "By the way, who was the author of that one?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Worcester Telegram" Webster correspondent has taken up the cudgels in behalf of one Joe Bucklehead, "Fool-Bah" of the New Haven road at Webster. He makes out a pretty good case for Joe, who thinks he ought to have at least a slight increase in pay. "Joe's duties," his biographer writes, "constitute simply of keeping the station in good order, looking after switch lamps in the yard, bringing the mail bags from the train to the postoffice, helping out in the baggage room, running on telegraph messages and making himself generally useful. He begins work at 7 in the morning, and at 9 o'clock at night he goes home singing, 'Nothing to Do Till To-morrow.' His pay is \$1 a week, cost of the realm. Joe believes that he should get a slight increase, and the investigation of the official to-day may result in the desired increase. He works fifteen hours a day for seven days, as Sunday is no holiday for him. He gets 3-50 cents an hour."

Bobbs—Here's a chap who has written articles from the train to the postoffice, helping out in the baggage room, running on telegraph messages and making himself generally useful. He begins work at 7 in the morning, and at 9 o'clock at night he goes home singing, 'Nothing to Do Till To-morrow.' His pay is \$1 a week, cost of the realm. Joe believes that he should get a slight increase, and the investigation of the official to-day may result in the desired increase. He works fifteen hours a day for seven days, as Sunday is no holiday for him. He gets 3-50 cents an hour."

TO INSTALL CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Brown Formally to Take N. Y. U. Office Next Thursday.

The installation of Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, as chancellor of New York University, on Thursday, November 9, will draw together many distinguished persons. The speakers will include the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, president of Union Theological Seminary; Eugene Stevenson, vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey; George A. Strong, secretary of the university council; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, president of the council; Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chancellor emeritus; Dr. Charles D. Ashley, senior dean; President D. Stout, senior class orator; the Rev. Dr. Henry Bond Elliott, of the class of 1880, senior alumnus, and Bishop James Henry Darlington, of Harrisburg. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday, 8:30 p. m., reception and students' ball in honor of Chancellor and Mrs. Brown, in the gymnasium; Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., football game between New York University and Trinity College on the Ohio Field; Wednesday, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., faculties at home at the Washington Square Building and the Medical College for the reception of the delegates who desire to inspect the downtown schools; Thursday, 10 a. m., enrolment of the delegates at the registration bureau in the Green laboratory at University Heights; at 11 a. m., installation ceremonies in the auditorium in the library building at University Heights; at 2 p. m., dinner and giving of some of the prizes to the students in the library building; Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., football game between New York University and Rutgers College on Ohio Field.

WHEN CHINA'S A REPUBLIC.

From The San Francisco Chronicle. With a population in excess of four hundred million, holding an election in the Republic of China when the country is not yet out of the grip of some of the worst despots in the world, it will be hard to get the returns from the back districts on to the bulletin boards in time to tell the after-theatre crowds just how things have gone.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, EITHER.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State. A college in South Carolina for higher instruction in lynching would not suffer for want of eminently qualified professors.

LOOKS THAT WAY.

From The Houston Post. Some of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are trying to get the Governor to call an extra session. We take it that the Pennsylvania treasury has connected with another bundle of bands.

LONDON NOTES.

A New Watch Dog—Compromise Agencies—Picture Traffic.

London, October 23. Mr. Churchill has become the general utility man of the Cabinet. After remaining for a short time in charge of those great administrative departments, the Board of Trade and the Home Office, he has changed places with Mr. McKenna and is now First Lord of the Admiralty. As he is Mr. Lloyd George's principal rival in popularity on the Liberal front bench and is equally ambitious, his reason for making a change which could not have been forced upon him against his will is an interesting subject of conjecture. Mr. McKenna's preference for the Home Office is intelligible, since it is a less laborious post than the Admiralty, and a more congenial one for a lawyer, and at the same time is a more dignified one, ranking after the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Churchill does not obtain promotion, nor does he accept responsibility for what are likely to be the main measures under debate during the next two years—Home Rule for Ireland and Disestablishment for Wales. Why, then, has he gone to the Admiralty?

Political foes, who decline to give Mr. Churchill credit for disinterested action, assert that he is leaving the Home Office because he has discovered that he was incurring unpopularity there among workmen by his energy and determination in the maintenance of order during railway strikes. In their opinion he has taken refuge in the Admiralty because he foresees the renewal of labor complications over the Railway Commission's report and does not want to face the responsibility of calling out military forces for the suppression of disorders. These partisan explanations are grossly unjust to a Cabinet Minister who has never displayed lack of courage. If he has deliberately taken charge of one of the great spending services it must be because he is convinced that important work is to be done at the Admiralty, and that he is now prepared to undertake it as he was not a few years ago when Lord Fisher urged him to become Lord Tweedmouth's successor. Like his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, he has stood for retrenchment in the military and naval estimates; and he has condemned excessive armaments and ridiculed the two-power standard, which required England to arm herself against a possible coalition of the United States and Germany. It would be rash to assume that he has become a Little Englander like Mr. Lloyd George. It would be more natural to credit him with a patriotic desire to promote national peace by the regulation of wasteful armaments. The Chancellor's watch dog is at the Admiralty.

Only one of Mr. Asquith's colleagues, Lord Morley, was in the Cabinet when Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were in power. That is a significant proof of the rapidity with which new men have been getting on and of the attractive power of Liberalism for the rising generation. Even so consistent a radical as Lord Carrington considers himself an old fogey at seventy and only fit for a sinecure like the Privy Seal; and a younger man with fine business qualities, Mr. Rindelman, is brought into the Department of Agriculture to put driving energy into the small holdings policy and to make Hodge a sound Radical like himself. This is good politics, and so also is the appointment of Mr. Pease, formerly Chief Liberal Whip, to the Presidency of the Board of Education. Not only is he the representative of one of the best known Quaker families and in entire sympathy with the Nonconformist educational questions, but he has also been one of the cleverest party managers and has mastered the art of conciliating jealous and hostile factions.

The Prime Minister, now that the Parliament bill on the statute books and the Lords' veto reduced to a suspensive function for two years, has the difficult Gladstonian task of reconciling his Nonconformist followers to Roman Catholic ascendancy in Ireland. He begins by retaining Mr. Birrell, one of their sincerest and most consistent representatives, in the Irish office and by promising disestablishment for Wales. He will probably end by reviving Mr. Birrell's education bill in a more drastic form, but in the mean time Mr. Pease will be in office to direct the administration of educational interests and favor Free Church men in every possible way. The Nonconformist conscience is to be eased by concessions large and small while the Home Rule bill is carried three times through the Commons. While this great political game of compromise is played to the mutual advantage of Roman Catholics and Free Church men, trades unionism and Socialism are to be conciliated by the revision of the Osborne judgment, the adoption of a stupendous insurance scheme, railway diplomacy in sectional boards and other devices for keeping the Labor party loyal to the coalition. If the Prime Minister succeeds in all these complex undertakings he will be known in political history as a miracle worker in compromise.

TO INSTALL CHANCELLOR.

Dr. Brown Formally to Take N. Y. U. Office Next Thursday.

The installation of Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, as chancellor of New York University, on Thursday, November 9, will draw together many distinguished persons. The speakers will include the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, president of Union Theological Seminary; Eugene Stevenson, vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey; George A. Strong, secretary of the university council; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, president of the council; Henry Mitchell MacCracken, chancellor emeritus; Dr. Charles D. Ashley, senior dean; President D. Stout, senior class orator; the Rev. Dr. Henry Bond Elliott, of the class of 1880, senior alumnus, and Bishop James Henry Darlington, of Harrisburg. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday, 8:30 p. m., reception and students' ball in honor of Chancellor and Mrs. Brown, in the gymnasium; Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., football game between New York University and Trinity College on the Ohio Field; Wednesday, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., faculties at home at the Washington Square Building and the Medical College for the reception of the delegates who desire to inspect the downtown schools; Thursday, 10 a. m., enrolment of the delegates at the registration bureau in the Green laboratory at University Heights; at 11 a. m., installation ceremonies in the auditorium in the library building at University Heights; at 2 p. m., dinner and giving of some of the prizes to the students in the library building; Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., football game between New York University and Rutgers College on Ohio Field.

When China's a Republic. With a population in excess of four hundred million, holding an election in the Republic of China when the country is not yet out of the grip of some of the worst despots in the world, it will be hard to get the returns from the back districts on to the bulletin boards in time to tell the after-theatre crowds just how things have gone.

In Pennsylvania, Either. A college in South Carolina for higher instruction in lynching would not suffer for want of eminently qualified professors.

Looks That Way. Some of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature are trying to get the Governor to call an extra session. We take it that the Pennsylvania treasury has connected with another bundle of bands.

An American house, Messrs. Knoedler & Co. now has galleries in Old Bond street, opposite the Agnews', and is exhibiting British masters for the benefit of the National Art Collection Fund. This gift of gate money does not conceal the fact that there is organized traffic in the treasures of English country houses and that there are unusual facilities for transferring them to the walls of American collectors. There is no Reynolds in this loan exhibition, but there are three Gainsboroughs which have not been previously seen. One is a Shropshire landscape, with mountains in luminous distance and a picturesque ruin lighted up by afterglow in the sky. It reveals Claud's influence, and is a fine example of Gainsborough's genius for idealizing a landscape fresh in his memory. There is a portrait of Lady Innes in blue tulle, which was painted during his early Ipswich period, and there is also a stronger and more characteristic portrait of John Bragge. There are two Turners worthy of companionship with the Gainsboroughs. These are "Droptree Harbor" and "Colony," two large canvases, painted midway between "Bay of Bala" and "Dido Building the Fleet," and preserved among the treasures of the Navy collection. There are splendid passages of water painting in the harbor picture. It is to be hoped that American enterprise will not set a premium upon second rate English painters. There are in this show two portraits by Francis Cotes, one

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